

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JOHN L. SCOTT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.,  
(Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.)

TENDERS his professional services to litigants and lawyers who may have business to attend to in any of the courts held in Frankfort; and especially to those having cases to attend to in the Court of Appeals and United States Court, or who may desire land titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the State offices at Frankfort.

He has permission to read to Judge Duval, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of other leading citizens of the State.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

7 Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

**A. J. JAMES,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

**JAMES P. METCALFE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Hoffman's.

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
A NEWPORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY & MONROE, JR.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe.

**G. W. CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MEDICAL REPORT,**  
Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent in any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.

CAUTION.—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, General Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily. (Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.)

**JAS. P. MARSHALL & JOHN A. DICKINSON,**  
NEW CARPET

House Furnishing Store.

**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order flags, Tarps, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c.

Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

**PIANO TUNER.**  
IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO announce to the public that we have made a permanent arrangement with

**THOS. G. POINSETT,**  
The best tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West.

All orders sent to us shall be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

**TRIPP & CRAGG,**  
No. 321, 109th 4th street, Louisville, Ky.

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
Louisville, Ky.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**HARROW & PHILLIPS,**  
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1.50 per day.

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.

When you go to Louisville stop there.

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 4 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BARGAINS**  
IN  
Traveling and Walking Suits.

**C. T. MERRIMAN,**  
WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barege Suits at \$10.75  
50 Plounced Eng Barege Suits at \$10.00  
50 Quilted Skirts Eng Barege Suits at \$14.00  
50 Thin Suits from \$16 to \$18.00  
25 Rich Valencia Suits from \$18 to \$23.00  
25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25.00.

**C. T. MERRIMAN,**  
National Hotel Building,  
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**GEO. H. CARY & R. L. TALBOTT**  
CARY AND TALBOTT,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. PAINTS, Oils, &c. 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**  
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership with the style and firm of

**BARKER & CO.,** for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business.

At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the New York Store, formerly occupied by DUNN, HEATH & CO.

**STEPHEN BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON,**  
NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORD.

**WOLFE & HODGES,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS  
AT LAW,  
AND  
COLLECTING AGENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-house.

**FALL IMPORTATION, 1860.**

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
Warranted Uniform in Quality.

**S. C. BULL,**  
DEALER IN  
**Boots and Shoes**  
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,  
Saint Clair Street, (Told's Old Stand),  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

**THICK BOOTS.**  
Special attention is requested to my stock of

**Men's Thick Boots,** made with half double soles and two soles, without a welt. They are a superior article, and can be relied on for excellent service, as I had them made free of all inferior stock.

**BROGANS.**  
And all other kinds of shoes, made with special reference to durability, and are cheaper to the buyer than a poor shoe at any price.

**Lowest Market Prices.**  
Constantly reminding that persons will seek and find the cheapest place to trade with, I mean to sell my goods out at the lowest rate, for articles of equal quality.

**Hats and Caps.**  
My stock in this line is not surpassed in the city for variety or cheapness.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, and Religious.

HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Scholars wishing School Books, would do well to give me a call, where they will find the largest Stock of Books and Stationery in the city.

**JOHN C. HENDRICKS,**  
DEALER IN FINE  
Groceries and Confectioneries,  
PURE OLD WHISKY,  
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and Cordials, &c., &c., &c.

CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS  
FRANKFORD, KY.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

**JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.**

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate in superior style, all who may favor me with a call.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.

FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And Other Millinery and Fancy Goods,

of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WESTERN LAW BOOK HOUSE.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

**Robert Clarke & Co.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO H. W. DERBY & CO.)

**LAW PUBLISHERS,**  
Booksellers and Importers,

PUBLISH  
THE KENTUCKY REPORTS;  
STANTON'S KENTUCKY CODE;  
OHIO REPORTS, 28 VOLS.;  
McLEAN'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS;  
JOHNSON'S N. Y. CHANCERY REPS;  
BARTON'S HIST. OF A SUIT IN EQUITY;  
HOLCOMB'S INTRODUCTORY TO EQUITY;

&c., &c., &c.

BY exchanging our own publications for those of Eastern houses, we are able to offer the profession the most liberal terms.

ALSO, a large and complete assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand.

Also, every variety of AMERICAN & ENGLISH STATIONERY.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application.

**ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,**  
No. 55 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
PRINTING INKS,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.

ALSO, Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.

**JOHN BONER,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH.)  
Importer and Dealer in

**FANCY GOODS, TOYS,**  
CHINA, BASKETS,  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.

No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
CINCINNATI, O.

**LITHOGRAPHY**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING.**

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.

Books, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

**MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,**  
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**The Cincinnati Type Foundry**  
AND  
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**COMMISSION HOUSE**  
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisk, Flower, Lard, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Guaranteed to Fit.

N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars.

**KEENON & CRUTCHER**  
DEALERS IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORD, KY.

OUR STOCK is unusually large, and well assorted comprising every article in the

line of superior work and material.

Farmers and other wishing thick Boots and Brogans for negro wear, will find our stock of as good material, and as cheap as any in the town.

Call and satisfy yourselves of the fact.

**1860. FALL GOODS!! 1860.**  
GEO. W. ROBB & W. S. DEHONEY

**ROBB & DEHONEY,**  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORD, KENTUCKY.

OFFER for sale the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS in their line to be found in the city, comprising in part

Prints; Gingham; Alpacaes; Popping; Faner Dress Silks; Black Silks; Rep Silks; Printed Delaines; All Wool Delaines; Debeiges; Merinoes; Brown Sheeting; Bleached Shirting; Diapers; Checks; Tickings; Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Tweeds; Flannels; Linsey; Blankets; White Goods; Embroideries; Trimmings; Linens, &c., Shawls—new designs, Fall and Winter styles.

A large lot of negroes' heavy Boots, which we offer for sale at reduced prices.

Cash and prompt, time buyers will find it to their interest to inspect this stock.

**FALL FASHIONS!! 1860.**  
OUR new style SILK HATS, are incomparable in LIGHTNESS of weight, EASE of FIT, HIGH FINISH, and STYLISH. Call and see.

**In Soft Hats.**  
We defy competition either in STYLE or CHEAPNESS, VARIETY or EXTENT, which we offer at

**Extremely low Prices**  
to cash or prompt time buyers.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**M. L. PIERSON,**  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,  
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,  
(At the Old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candy, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

I am also Agent for Clark's revolving Looper Sewing machines—one of the best and cheapest Machines now in use. Price \$35.00; Hemmer \$5.00 extra.

I feel I feel I feel—the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**J. L. Moore & Son**  
Are Receiving Their  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS!**

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to SOLOMON WELLES, (A. Sonnenberg, Agent), are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,**  
COVINGTON, KY.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,  
AND  
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, &c., &c.

IT will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, or RAIN, of any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.

The material can be furnished in quantities to suit the interior of the State in Barrels for all domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all articles now in use.

ORDERS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,  
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.,  
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.

**ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.**  
Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

**G. W. OWEN agent.**

**STATE OF KENTUCKY.**—County, ss.

A. Adams Express Company made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 701, declaring said Companies to be corporations, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

W. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.  
EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.  
GEORGE M. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.  
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.  
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.  
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.  
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as co-proprietors are the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1859.

Wm. B. Dinsmore, L. S. Rufus B. Kinsley, (L. S.)  
S. Sanford, Jas. M. Thompson,  
S. M. Shoemaker, Clapp Spooner,  
Geo. W. Cass, John Bingham,  
J. Livingston.

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:**  
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1859, before me, George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made out by the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

**CITY OF PITTSBURGH:**  
County of Allegheny, ss.  
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1859, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

**CH. MCCLURE HAYS,**  
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY.**  
Alexander H. Rennie, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1860.

**A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.**

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**

Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**TOOTH BRUSHES.**  
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**COMBS.**  
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**HAIR BRUSHES.**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**ODONTOLOGIC PREPARATIONS.**  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.



EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR &amp; CO.,

ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

## The Lago Case.

We learn by private letter from Washington that Col. Monroe has secured the services of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and Hon. L. W. Powell, as counsel in the Lago case, not less than two of whom will argue it before the Supreme Court. After consultation, it was proposed to enter on Friday (yesterday) a motion for a rule against Gov. Dennison to show cause why a mandamus should not go. This proceeding will bring up all the questions, and if they result in the decision that the Court has no jurisdiction, or that its mandatory process will not reach the Executive of Ohio, or again, that the act of Congress imposing upon the Governor of a State an agency in carrying out an act of Congress is unconstitutional then the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality to the clause of the Constitution in which the case arises will at least be clearly demonstrated. We understood, further, that a bill will be introduced into Congress, as soon as the decision of the Court shall show the necessity of such a measure.

The constitutional question and practical interests involved in the Lago case make it one of great importance to the people of all the slave-holding States. It is not necessary to investigate the merits of this particular case to show that it would be a precedent dangerous to Kentucky to submit to the action of the Governor of Ohio as a final decision. Whether the causes assigned by the Ohio Executive (which are familiar to our readers) for his refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive from justice, in compliance with the demands of Gov. Magoffin, be good or specious, the question remains, is his decision finally obligatory? Is there no mode by which to test the merits of the question raised, and no means whereby his compliance with the Constitution can be enforced? These, we understand, are the questions proposed to be made in the U. S. Supreme Court. These questions gather importance and have their magnitude illustrated in the case now presented. If there be no revision of the action of Gov. Dennison, and, when revised, if there be no means whereby he can be compelled to issue the warrant provided for in the statute, then indeed is the whole slave property of the State at the mercy of the "under-ground railway" agents and negro stealers of the North. The case is thus far one of great practical importance to our people, and it will be of interest to them to know that Gov. Magoffin has taken every necessary step to bring it to a speedy solution, and has intrusted its prosecution in the court to the hands of lawyers and statesmen competent to the discussion of the great questions it presents. Col. Monroe has so far discharged his duties as the agent and attorney of the State with great fidelity and discretion.

Hon. W. S. Featherston, Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to Kentucky left Frankfort on yesterday, after having had a full conference with Gov. Magoffin. As some interest may be felt in the object of his mission, we subjoin the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature under which he acted:

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be requested to appoint as many Commissioners as in his judgment may be necessary to visit each of the slave-holding States, and designate the State or States to which each Commissioner shall be commissioned—whose duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of the State, to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that those States will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for their common defense and safety.

Resolved, That should any Southern State not have convened its Legislature, the Commissioner to such States shall appeal to the Governor thereof to call the Legislature together, in order that its co-operation be immediately secured.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES DRANE,  
President of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 30, 1860.

JOHN J. PETTUS

We understand that Gov. Magoffin has not as yet determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, although the drift of events, without a change for the better, may very soon render such action on his part imperative. In other respects his views upon the subjects embraced within the scope of Col. Featherston's mission are already understood as embodied in his late public letters. He stands upon the basis of adjustment contained in his late communication to the Governors of the slave-holding States, which we believe is sustained by the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky.

Col. Featherston is an ardent Southerner, but at the same time a cool, clear-headed man, and one well qualified for the post, the duties of which he has discharged in an agreeable manner. Although our people here will cling to the Union as long as there is hope of preserving our rights and equality and may have more hope of securing these under our present form of government than have his people, yet we can assure him of the full sympathy of Kentucky in all movements properly designed to maintain the honor and the safety of the South. We can assure him further that Kentucky will not hesitate long if the choice is forced upon her of going with the North in the Union or the South out of it. But we desire concert of action and deliberate procedure on the part of all the Southern States not only that there may be strength but justice in our course.

## The Harbor Defenses of Charleston.

The Charleston Mercury gives a long account of the defenses of the harbor at that port, from which we copy the following:

PORT MOULTRIE.

This is an inclosed water-battery, having a front on the South, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with a bastion and a crenellated angle on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defense, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness.

According to the Mercury, 170 men are constantly at work in making improvements at this fort, digging it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern gates in the east and the west walls, and instead, cutting sail-pieces, which lead into strong out-works on the southeast and southwest angles, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the Island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time, the height of the walls from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep.

The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns, which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun-cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. Field-pieces have been placed in position upon the glacis, within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time; and that the guns are regularly shotted every night.

Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, who is in command of the fort, received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant, 2d artillery, July 1, 1825, was acting in pector general in the Black Hawk war, and received the rank of brevet captain August, 1838, for his successful conduct in the Florida war. On September 8, '47, he was made brevet major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. His force consists of two companies of artillery. The company, however, are not full, the two companies, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the band.

PORT SUMMIT.

This is a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east, and west sides with a double row of port holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south, or land, in addition to openings for guns, loop holes for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb-proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred in all—employed in completing its construction. Guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Summit consists of one hundred and forty guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large stock of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here sleep in the fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

## CASTLE PINCKNEY

Is located on the southern extremity of a narrow strip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island channel. To the harbor side it is called the "Battery," and to the city side, it has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot, and shell. At present, there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

## We clip the following report of Gen.

Lane's remarks in the Senate on Thursday, from the telegraphic dispatches:

Mr. Lane said there was one thing the old Democracy would not do. They would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee to trample South Carolina under foot, but they would find them ready to meet him there and repel his bloody band and say they would not subjugate a gallant State struggling for its rights, denied them in the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. Lincoln was elected simply in consequence of his hate to the South. Is it surprising that Southern States resist? Let me give notice on the North that it could carry a united North, to involve a gallant State fighting for its rights. He knew something of Northern people; knew that they would not march with the Senator in his bloody march. He claimed that Washington was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the Confederacy. He said the whisky insurgents were not to be compared with the action of a sovereign State.

Mr. L. would never draw his sword to coerce States that contemplate action. Read Lincoln's speeches; they show a hatred of slavery and the South. Who is the man hardly enough to undertake to collect revenues of South Carolina when she is out of the Union? Such a man is the worst madman in the world, and would drench the country in blood. He would say to such a coward, "sit on your hands and let the rebels walk over his body." [Applause, and cries of "good" in the galleries.] He argued that the doctrine of the equality of the States must prevail or dissolution was certain. The party at the North had indicted ruin and distress on the country, and when starving thousands marched the streets of Northern cities they would be responsible. He would say to such a coward, "let him lay his life down if it would avert the trouble."

It will be seen by reference to the Prospect of *The New York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equalled by any publication in the world. The *Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

Many friends will be pleased to learn that Robert W. Woolley has returned to his home in this city, after a long absence. He reached this place on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Woolley has, during the past two years, filled the post of Secretary to the American Legation at Madrid, but the greater part of that time, during the absence of the Minister, Hon. Mr. Preston, he acted as Acting Secretary in that position, with great responsibility and commendable honor. He returns, with renewed health, to enter with energy upon the prosecution of his profession. His political friends will welcome him once again to the field in which he has heretofore achieved much reputation.—*Lex. Statesman*.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 20.—The Herald contains a letter of Governor Medary to the citizens of Kansas, in which he announces his resignation.

## Another Patriotic Demonstration of Southern Baptists.

The resolutions of the Baptist State Convention of Alabama have attracted universal attention and commendation for their elevated and patriotic tone. We have now the resolutions of the Charleston Association, one of the largest and most enlightened bodies of the Baptist denomination of South Carolina—they were unanimously adopted, and are in these words:

WHEREAS, Our predecessors, the members of this Association, did, at their meeting in the city of Charleston, in the year of our Lord 1777, express "approbation of American measures," and their sympathy with the colony of South Carolina in its struggle for independence, we deem it our duty and privilege to give utterance to our sentiments in reference to the present crisis. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe and profess that the institution of slavery, as existing among us, is a national sin, and that we are bound to sustain the teaching of those who have been called Disciples of Christ, who have been called to the existing division between the two great sections of our Confederacy, are utterly at variance with "the wholesome words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the doctrine which is according to godliness," and that it is, therefore, the duty of all faithful Christians to "withdraw themselves from such."

1 Tim. 6, 1, 5.

Resolved, That we will continue to exhort masters to "give unto their servants that which is just and equal," and servants to be "obedient to their own masters, and to please them well, in all things, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour." Tit. 2, 10.

Resolved, That in resisting the encroachments of the enemies of our domestic institutions, and opposing "the nervous dispiriting of those men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth," our duty to God coincides with our duty to our country. 1 Tim. 6, 5.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend our beloved Commonwealth to the protection and guidance of Almighty God, beseeching him to enlighten the minds of our people, and strengthen their hearts, and overrule all our affairs for the glory of His Kingdom and the glory of His holy name.

## To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

FRIDAY, the 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861,

for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast. The Union of the State is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the entire laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to God our Father? His Omnipotent arm only can save us from the effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unresisted exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save our country from the horrors of civil war and blood-guiltiness. Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the worst of our present situation, the means of our deliverance. Let us, therefore, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, let each person's responsibility to God and his country, in keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

## The Cockades of the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This cockade is made of three layers of very dark blue cloth, notched at the edges and fastened together by a gilt button, on which the following appears in relief: In the center is the "Palmetto" tree, with a white banner, and fastened together at the point of crossing with a ribbon of ribbon. The following is the motto round the button: *Animus obsequens parati*. "Ready with our minds and means."

MISSISSIPPI.

This consists of a double rosette of blue silk, with a pendant of ivory, on which is fastened together by a gilt button, on which appears in relief the arms of Virginia, with the name of the State and its motto encircling it. The motto is: *Sic semper tyrannis*.

MARYLAND.

This cockade is formed of a double rosette of blue silk, with blue pendants, and fastened the same as that of Virginia, with the State button, with the simple word "Maryland" beneath the arms.

THE UNION COCKADE.

This is also a double rosette, the center one being of red silk, the inner one of white silk, and the pendants of blue. The gilt button that fastens the whole together shows the eagle of America, surrounded by the stars of the United States.

## The Views of General Scott.

According to a dispatch from Washington General Scott has given the following opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defenses of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He deprecates secession, and urges his own State of Virginia to pause and bear the ills she has rather than fly to those she knows not of. But if secession occurs, he says it will result in the formation of not two, but three distinct nationalities. These are as follows: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The second will consist of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Virginia, and so along down the Blue Ridge, taking in Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. The third will consist of South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, Eastern Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Delaware. The Pacific States will constitute the fourth.

The General treats the exclusion of the grain-growing States of the West from a direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico as an impossibility. They will be free course to go down the Mississippi, and will not consent to Pennsylvania as a naval depot. The General also gives an elaborate statement of the disposition of the military forces of the nation, and the condition and needs of the fortified places.

WON HIM BY A SMILE.—Our sympathetic friend of the Free Press, says the first time he ever stopped at the United States Hotel they fairly won him with their smiles, and he has always stopped there since. It is just like us, only we were won by their dinners, that's all the difference.—*Bowling-Green Standard*.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Cass' letter to the President is brief. He says he approves the annual message, except in two particulars, which he plainly states; and concerning these that there should be unity in the Cabinet council, and he therefore tendered his resignation. The receipt of the letter, remarks this difference of opinion. Both gentlemen exchange friendly assurances. Mr. Stanton was to-day appointed by the President Attorney General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A report that South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession was brought to the House this afternoon. It produced intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of E. M. Stanton as Attorney General, and those of Deputy Postmasters and other minor officers.

The Select Committee of Thirty-three have as yet done nothing of particular interest, nor does there appear to be any curiosity respecting their secret movements.

About eighteen young ladies, who have just returned from the committee of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, passed through Washington to-day on their return South.

The report of the proceedings of the late Union meeting in Philadelphia were presented by Mr. Florence in the House to-day, referred to the Select Committee.

## Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 19.—There has been a meeting to-day of the members of the Legislature favoring co-operation, and urging a Convention of such Southern States as are desirous of co-operating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, signed by fifty members of the Legislature.

In the Senate a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature, in case of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Government to order out all the members of the Assembly first for the field, was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on separate State action is reported as the object of the session. Mr. Hill eloquently characterized separate action as right, accomplishing its own defeat, liberty for its own chains, happiness poisoning its own cup, prosperity committing suicide.

The resolutions were adopted—56 to 54—that as there is a common interest there shall be a co-operation among the Southern States. A reconsideration was lost.

Mr. Delaney's bill protecting the citizens of Georgia from process in the Federal Courts, was lost by 16 majority.

Mr. Harris, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday.

## Letter from the President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Times publish a letter from President Buchanan to a citizen of Philadelphia on secession. It is very long. It cites various articles in the Constitution, stating that they are entirely inconsistent with the alleged supremacy of State Laws, and the claim of absolute State sovereignty entirely irreconcilable with the Constitution. It is clearly his opinion that no State can secede from the Union, as it is impossible to destroy the Union except by revolution. He says: "I have, after grave reflection determined not to pursue that line of conduct which, although it might be legal, would end in civil strife and the overthrow of our present form of government. Although it would appear that my line of duty was plain and rested, yet I am firmly persuaded that instead of restoring order and obedience I would have caused war, resulting in massacre at the South, the seizure of the National Capitol, the Constitution overthrown, the appointment of a military dictator, to end, perhaps, in the formation of a constitutional monarchy. The only means I have now at my command is exhortation to the people, as a nation; to implore assistance from an overruling Providence to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land."

## From Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—A large meeting, was held last night to sympathize with the fugitive slave Anderson claimed under the Ashburton treaty, for killing Mr. Deegs, of Missouri, who endeavored to prevent his escape. Strong speeches were made against his rendition by lawyers, clergymen, and others. A resolution was passed to appeal the case to England, if necessary. A petition was adopted to the administration of the Government praying for the release of Anderson.

## Denial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Mr. W. H. Conklin denies that the President sent to him the alleged letter published in the N. Y. Times this morning.

Those who have the care of children cannot watch too closely the indications of worms in the intestines. They are often neglected from the natural repugnance that mothers feel to force nauseous drugs down their children's throats. The difficulty is effectually removed by the use of Dr. John Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. It is as pleasant as candy, and more efficacious than any sickening drug in the apothecary's shop.

Richmond Messenger.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McGord v. Ruddle's adm'r Fleming, affirmed.

Thurman et al. v. Gillespie et al., Madison; at bench.

Davis et al. v. Rainey, Boyle; reversed.

Owley v. Snick, Boyle; reversed.

Wallingham v. Crain, Fleming; reversed.

Taylor v. Moran, Mason; argued by Scott for appellee and by Conwell for appellant.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bacon et al. v. Jones et al., Franklin; affirmed.

Daugherty et al. v. Gillespie, Fleming; affirmed.

Cole & Sanders v. Barbour et al., Fleming; reversed.

Kissick v. Ham et al., Fleming; affirmed.

Hodges v. Dickinson, Franklin; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Humphrey's heirs v. Keith et al., Harrison; petition for rehearing overruled.

Numbers v. Cumbers, Bracken;

Church v. Branton, Franklin; were submitted on briefs.

Dailey v. Ellis, Bracken; continued.

Woot v. Loomis, Mason;

Port v. Webster, Mason;

Jones v. Jones, Mason;

Lyman et al. v. Haul et al., Bath; were submitted on briefs.

Kelly v. Stephens et al., Franklin; argued by Lindsey for appellants.

Taylor v. Moran, Mason; argument concluded by Conwell for appellee.

The Chief Justice announced that when the court adjourned to-morrow, it would adjourn to meet Wednesday next.

## DECISIONS

OF THE

## COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

*Baker v. Pulaski Circuit Court.*

In the above case Duvall, Judge, held: That an administrator or executor who is appointed or who qualifies in another State, and then receives assets into his hands, may be sued in the tribunal by which he was appointed, and is not entitled to such assets, if he shall have removed to and settled in this State, such seems to be the well settled doctrine. *Master's administrator v. Titeworth, 2 B. & H. 509; 55, and cases there cited.*

But to be sure to sue a foreign administrator has never been extended further, and in a case like the present, where the debtor died in another State, the administrator having been appointed and qualified there, and being resident of such State, no action can be maintained in this State by a creditor of his intestate. The rule is thus stated by Judge Story: "If a creditor wishes to be paid in any foreign country, in order to reach the effects of a deceased testator or intestate situated therein, it will be necessary that letters of administration should be obtained in the courts of that State by a creditor of his intestate. The rule is thus stated by Judge Story: 'If a creditor wishes to be paid in any foreign country, in order to reach the effects of a deceased testator or intestate situated therein, it will be necessary that letters of administration should be obtained in the courts of that State by a creditor of his intestate. 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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION!

## FIRST BLOW STRUCK!

### ORDINANCE OF SECESSION

Adopted Unanimously.  
Secession Resolutions  
PASSED BY THE  
METHODIST CONFERENCE!  
&c., &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—The Convention reassembled this morning.

Dr. Curtis presided.

One hundred and sixty delegates, on the call of the roll, were found to be present.

The President submitted a letter from Mr. A. Hughes, postmaster at Charleston, offering a messenger to facilitate the delivery of mail matter to the members of the Convention.

The President read a letter from Hon. John Elmore, Commissioner from Alabama, enclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Moore, dated Montgomery, Ala. 17th inst. It was as follows:

"To Hon. JOHN A. ELMORE: Tell the Convention to listen to no proposition for compromise or delay. Signed Governor Moore."

The dispatch was greeted with loud applause, and subsequently was referred to the Committee of an address to the people of the Southern States.

J. P. Reed introduced a resolution, first ordering the President to appoint a cashier and deputy cashier; second, ordering the Clerk to superintend the printing of the Convention; third, that reports for public journals be allowed access to the hall for the purpose of reporting; fourth, that the regular hour of meeting be at 10 o'clock subject to a special order; fifth, that an alphabetical list of members, with their post-office address, be printed; sixth, that a journal be published and laid on the tables of the members before the time of meeting.

Mr. Keitt moved to amend by substituting 11 o'clock.

Mr. Middleton moved to strike out the last resolution.

Mr. Simmons wished to know how far the resolution extended respecting the admission of reporters.

Mr. Ingalls advised that the reporters of the State only be admitted.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved that each resolution be voted on separately. Carried.

The reporters, resolution is still up.

Mr. Logan moved to add two.

Mr. Crevier said that a convention of the people or deliberative body in discussion should sit with closed doors. This was with open doors, essential to the satisfaction of the public mind.

Visitors, whether from States or foreign countries, look at us otherwise than unfavorably. Let us sit at all times with open doors till some question should be discussed among ourselves. We must satisfy the public. We had better get a more suitable hall, so that we can more readily sit with closed doors, but we will not do so.

Mr. M'guth believed the people of Charleston did not wish to intrude, although they had a curiosity. He didn't believe there were ten men in Charleston who would not sacrifice their curiosity or strangle their desire to see and hear the deliberation.

Mr. Richards said this was the best place in the city, and there should be no discrimination between a friend or foe as to his knowledge of what is transpiring inside.

Mr. Middleton.—We should then obviate the difficulty of sitting with closed doors, and employ an artisan to erect a barrier. Spectators can then be admitted without interference.

A motion was made to lay the whole matter to the Charleston delegation, and the substitute for sitting with closed doors was withdrawn.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Bannau withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Dargun.—What is before the meeting here is a resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets of admission to reporters at his discretion, which was adopted.

The printing of an alphabetical list was taken up.

A resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets of admission to reporters at his discretion was adopted.

The sixth resolution was lost.

A resolution was adopted to adopt the rules of other conventions for the government of this.

A motion to take the communication from the Georgia Legislature, and refer it to the Committee on an address to the people of the Southern States, elicited debate, but was not acted on.

The Committee on Commerce and Postal Arrangements was increased to 13.

After some immaterial debate on the subject of the mails, the special order, being the resolution relative to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Magnath spoke of the property of South Carolina.

Mr. Miles—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements here. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him: "If you send a solitary soldier to those forts, then the intelligence States, which are our people, and we will take care that it reaches them in good season, the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety."

Mr. Miles spoke about the repairs to Fort Sumpter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. At Fort Moultrie there were only two soldiers. Anderson is a useful of troops, and Miles felt the necessity of being watchful lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise the fort at night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Dauterive introduced a resolution for a Committee of seven, which was transferred for a special order to-morrow.

Mr. Merceninger introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven of the members to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. Hays introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The causes which have produced a secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union have emanated from the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hiring labor only, and whereas, it has not been against the United States that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty in usurpation of the Federal Government, in violation of this instrument.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be sent to each slaveholding State, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing Constitution of the United States as the basis of a provisional Government, to be adopted on the part of South Carolina, and other slaveholding States, after seceding from the present Federal Union, who shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new confederacy.

Resolved, That we hereby notify and confirm from the date thereof any action taken by said Commissioner, and move the consent of South Carolina in the formation of such provisional Union, and we do further earnestly recommend that on — day after two or more States in addition to South Carolina shall have acceded to said Provisional Union, an election be held for Senators and members of House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President and Vice President of the new Confederacy.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the Ordinance of Secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be submitted to Congress next in session, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts and magazines and light houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances thereto, within the geographical limits of South Carolina, and that the authority to treat upon the subjects be extended to the last day of February, 1862, provided, in the meantime, that

the said forts, magazines, and other places, are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance; and they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt and for a proper division of all other property within the above, now held by the Government of the United States, as the debt of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such laws are enacted as will of the new Confederacy of States shall form, of which South Carolina shall be one.

The Chair announced the Committee to draft a summary of the causes for the secession of South Carolina; also for four Standing Committees. Mr. Ingalls' resolution on the subject of the Thirteenth to provide for the assembling of a Convention of the seceding States, and form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Ingalls reported the following ordinance: We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by us in the Convention of 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified; and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments to the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance has passed unanimously by 169 members, at a quarter past 1 o'clock. The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which cheered immensely.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph our members at Washington. Carried unanimously. The ordinance was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, and it is to be signed by the members and President at half-past 6 o'clock this evening, at Institute Hall, and to be placed in the archives of the State.

In the debate on the adoption of the ordinance, Mr. Magnath said: "What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the Federal Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which exists between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated in the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the General Government."

Mr. Gregg thought all the laws of Congress should instantly fall to the ground.

Mr. Cheever said an immense chasm had been made in the law; it is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, and we must make temporary arrangements to carry on the Government.

Mr. Gregg—There is no law on the subject of the collection of duties in the Carolinas.

Mr. Hayne—The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government; it will be for our Legislatures to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not.

Mr. Gregg—Congressional laws for the collection of duties are for the support of the Federal Government. All the post office laws fall to the ground on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Miles—We have to deal with stern facts and realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and the derangement of our government affairs. The crisis for the present, remain in statu quo, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne thought sudden action injurious.

Mr. Chestnut—We must revivify such laws as are best to preserve us from calamities.

Mr. M'guth thought the present postal system a nuisance. He thought the public would be better served by private parties.

Mr. Dargun—We have pulled the temple down which has been built three-quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are homeless and homeless, and must secure ourselves from storms.

Mr. Dunkin—If that ordinance is passed, things will go on in the custom-house and post-office as of old, until other arrangements be made by this Convention.

Other debate, to about the same effect, followed.

Mr. Massick offered a resolution inquiring how much of Congressional legislation would be abrogated by secession, and how much of it might remain in force, notwithstanding the act of secession. Adjourned.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.—The Methodist Conference, of this State, passed resolutions in favor of secession.

Ex-Governor McDonald died at Marietta on Monday night.

Eleven new cases of small-pox occurred on Tuesday.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Toombs made his appearance in the Senate.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolutions of inquiry offered by him relative to the Forts at Charleston.

Mr. Johnson suggested that the Senator from Oregon, who was not present, wished to amend the resolution.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Slidell said that a dispatch of the Associated Press, from New Orleans, of December 7th, said that Senator Slidell, in a speech, charged the author of the present crisis. He said there was no kind of truth in such a dispatch—he never intended anything of the kind, and never felt such a sentiment. Who sent such a dispatch? Was it the reporter of the Associated Press in the galleries. If no explanation was offered, he should move to-morrow his expulsion from the galleries. He charged the Associated Press with sending dispatches from the South intended to do harm. This dispatch was a base fabrication.

Mr. Gwin said that his name had been associated with that of the Senator from Louisiana, as using hard words to the President, and advising him to resign. There was not a word of truth in such a story.

Mr. Johnson carry out the existing treaty with Mexico was then taken up, but was postponed to allow Mr. Hunter to report a bill.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill making an appropriation for the year ending June, 1862. Also the bill making appropriations for the support of the military and naval forces.

The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaty with Mexico was resumed.

Mr. Johnson's amendments to the Constitution were taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, resumed, and said when he gave way yesterday he was speaking of the laws relating to the fugitive slave and the slave law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute its laws in the States and the laws of the United States should not be considered at variance with them. He argued that a State could not go out of the Union of its own volition. He read extracts from the Constitution to show that the opinion of the founders of the Government. Jefferson held that it was not necessary to give the Government power to enforce its laws in the States, as it had by the law of the nation. He (Johnson) claimed the power to enforce the laws upon matters expressly delegated by the States to the Federal Government. If a State puts itself in opposition to this power it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government failed to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. He called attention to Jackson and Webster's views on this subject. The Government was called into existence by the States, and single States could not break it. The Constitution was intended as perpetual law. Mr. Johnson then referred to the law passed in Congress in 1793 taxing distilleries. A part of the people of Pennsylvania resisted. Congress then enforced the laws, but there was no talk of coercion. There is no difference between that and the resistance of the whole people of a State. He read a proclamation of Washington to show that he considered that the laws must be enforced, and that the Union was irretrievable. Gen. Washington sent 100,000 men to put down rebellion. He enforced the laws. Suppose the whole people of Pennsylvania had rebelled. Would it not have been just as constitutional to have enforced the laws as though a part had rebelled.

Mr. Johnson paid a high eulogy to Jackson. He was President in 1823, when a rebellion broke out. He said that Jackson took the same views of rebellion that Washington did, and it

was put down, and the Government went on. Now, how is it? The duties are the same, but the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his duty. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as in Vermont? He argued that if South Carolina refused to permit the Federal troops to sit, or the carrying of mails, or the collection of revenue, the Government has a right to enforce the laws. If South Carolina secedes, and undertakes to drive the Government from its property, it is levying war, and that is treason, nothing less. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, denied the right of secession, yet are now told that a State can go out of the Union regardless of the consequences to the other States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Clark moved to take up his resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Kennedy thought that the resolution would take up too much time.

Mr. Trumbull said that there were nothing but simple inquiries in the resolutions, and there would be no objection to taking them up.

Mr. Hunter thought they must create discussion.

Mr. Salsburg hoped that the friends of the Union would not allow any such resolutions as these of the Senators from New Hampshire and Oregon. They would only add to the excitement and destroy the little harmony that was left.

Mr. Johnson said that the resolutions added more to increase the excitement than anything else. He thought the best way was to find out the truth of the whole matter. He had no desire to increase the excitement.

Mr. Lane objected to taking up the resolutions. He was for peace.

Mr. Hunter wanted it postponed until we see whether the Committee of Thirty-Three do anything to allay the excitement.

Mr. Mason said that he supposed the object of the mover was, after he got the information, by another resolution to require that troops be sent to the forts.

Mr. Davis contended that the inquiries were improper to make at this time. The President could not send troops now without bringing about a collision.

The special order—Mr. Johnson's resolutions—was taken up.

Mr. Pugh spoke at length in reply to arguments of his colleague, Mr. Wade, denouncing the resolutions. He said that the resolutions were not intended to inspire alarm. The difficulty is that the South has read, and read too much of that party. He did not regard the Personal Liberty bills of any practical value, only as their object could be to insult the Southern States. He referred to the decision of Gov. Dennison, and said he had done East at 230. A. M. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 P. M.

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